Lesson 2

Calibrating and Understanding our Ancestors

What does history tell us about our ancient ancestors and their megalithic structures found on Earth? Several theories can be found when referencing who built the Great Giza Pyramids, the Mayan Pyramids, Stonehenge, Cuicuilco's Great Circle and many ancient sites all over Earth and still to this day we keep discovering ancient cities long lost covered in vegetation, sunken by oceans or frozen over by snow and ice. It comes down to best guess and thinking on contexts found in ancient books, ancient scrolls, ancient ruin text, ancient hieroglyphs, someone's best guess etc… but very few people have actually properly dated these sites because they lack seeing the mathematical relationships found at these sites.

What if there was a way to find square one? A set of principles and foundation our ancestors used to place these sites in which I'm about to show you through simple mathematics. Where would we start to look? If anyone searches for ancient sites or ancient calendars in any source of material a few places come to mind such as the Mayans, Stonehenge, Pharaohs of ancient Egypt etc… We already learnt that the nine Pyramids at the Giza plateau are laid out to Orion's Belt almost perfectly. Notice the "almost aligned to perfectly"? That's because they are fact aligned to the Cygnus Constellation and not Orion's belt as discovered by Andrew Collins. While Orion's Belt is most certainly "close" to aligning directly over the main three large pyramids at the Giza plateau, the Orion's Belt constellation pales into comparison of the Cygnus Constellation with especially new found structures found within the constellations' stars of Cygnus when laid over the Giza Plateau as seen in the figures below.

Figure 2.1 – Orion's Belt Theory – courtesy of
http://www.andrewcollins.com/page/articles/Cygnus_Orion_Giza.htm

The star positions are reproduced from an actual photograph of Orion taken with a Zeiss Ikon camera on a 2 1/4" square negative.

The star positions are taken from 'Skyglobe' computer program printout, which may suffer a 'nearest pixel' error.
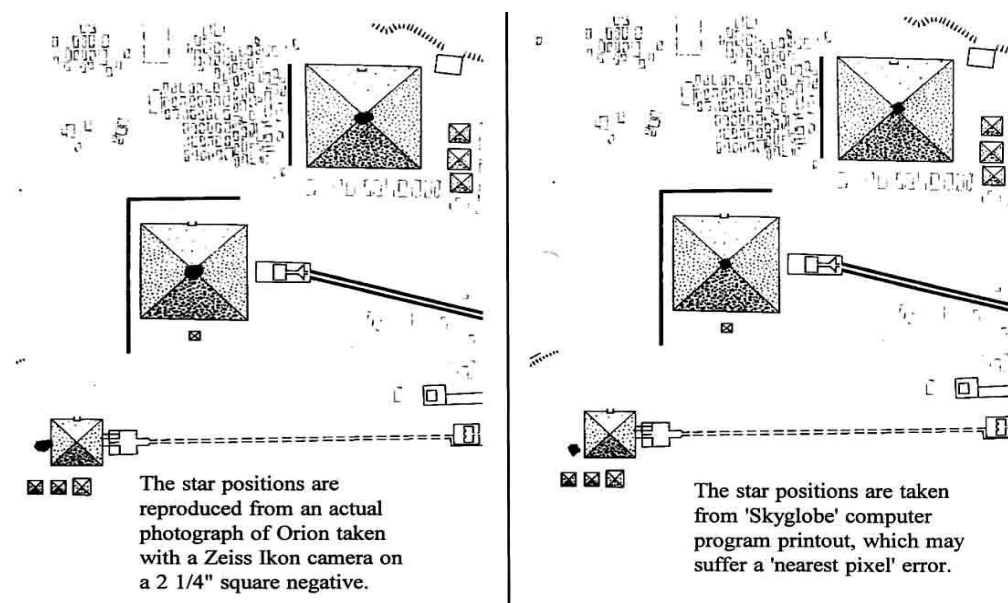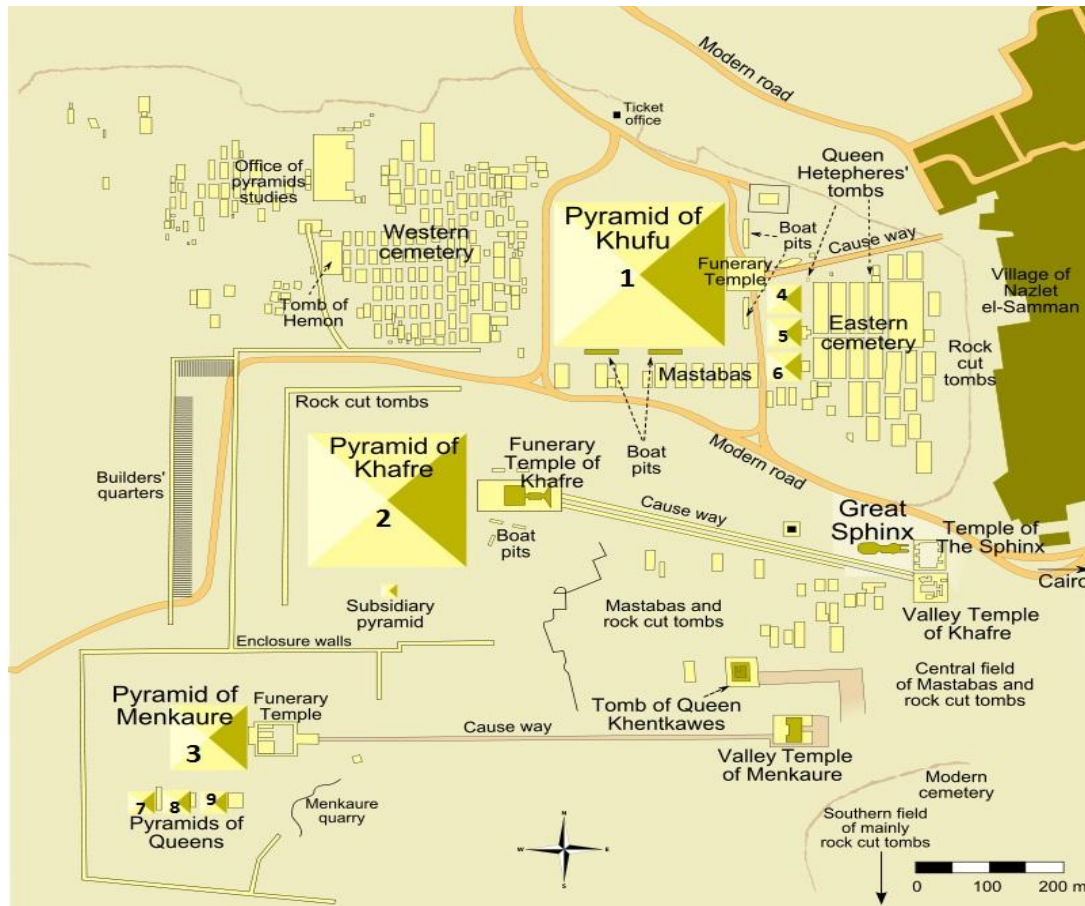
Figure 2.2 – Overview of modern locations and naming of the Giza Plateau's Site

Notice in figure 2.1 that Pyramid #3 "Pyramid of Menkaure" star chart placement of the Orion's Belt constellation doesn't fall precisely at the apex of the pyramid.

When we look at figure 2.3 below, we'll see that the Cygnus Constellation falls precisely over the apex of all three large pyramids and other sites at the Giza Plateau seen in red while the green represents Orion's Belt.

Figure 2.3 – Giza Plateau's Cygnus Constellation courtesy of
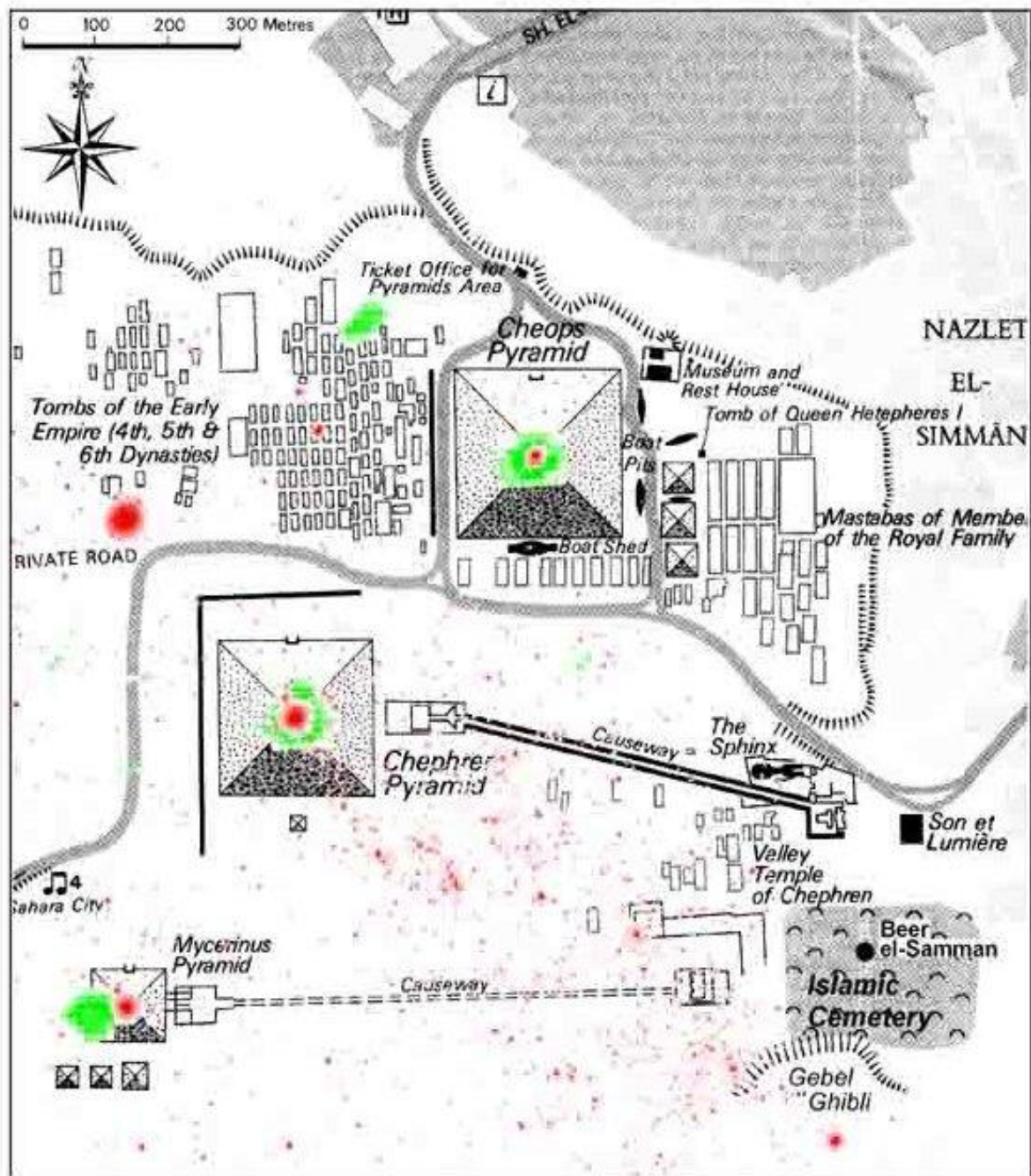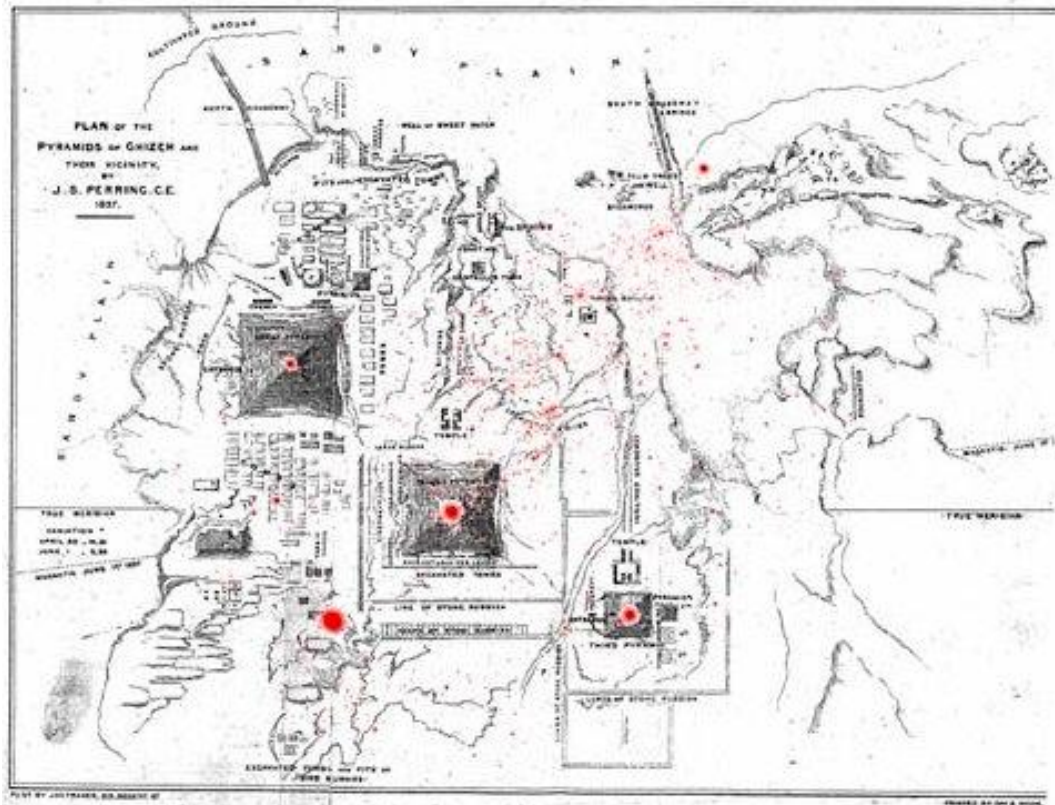http://www.andrewcollins.com/page/articles/Cygnus_Orion_Giza.htm

Figure 2.4 – Constellation of Cygnus courtesy of
http://www.andrewcollins.com/page/articles/Cygnus_Orion_Giza.htm

It's important to note that within other stars that when overlaid upon the Giza Plateau via the Cygnus constellation that newly found structures have been discovered i.e. well, bird mausoleum and others especially learning also there is a massive network of catacombs beneath the Giza plateau as well.

What this proves is that we've had to recalibrate the Giza Plateau upon this discovery by Andrew Collins. They're those who will debate this for whatever reason and purpose and do note many historical facts about this location at Giza is still showing Orion's Belt and a plethora of questionable facts and proofs especially what we'll discover about Giza offered at Stonehenge.
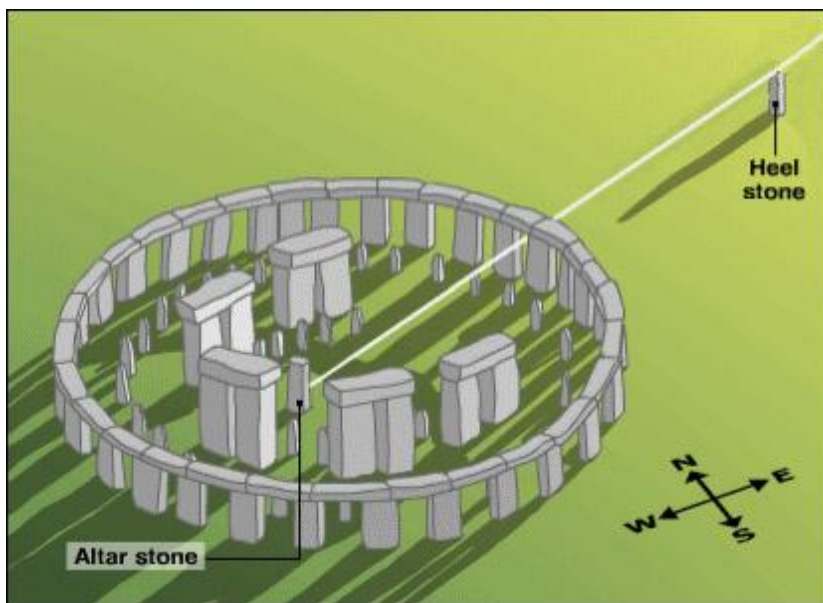
If we look at England's Stonehenge today via Google Earth or the many of thousands of pictures taken, we see a rational circle made up of megalithic stones and irrational inner horseshoe shaped arrangement while a large earth mound circle engulfs the area seen in figure 2.5.

Figure 2.5 – Google Earth, Stonehenge, Amesbury, Wiltshire, United Kingdom

What can we learn about Stonehenge that correlates to Giza or any other possible sites on ancient Earth? It's a question finally answered by Carl P Munck through radian mathematics. How do we do this? Where to start? It would be ideal to see the structure for what it was back in its prime wouldn't you agree? Let's see what Stonehenge actually looks like when rebuilt seen in figure 2.6 below.

Figure 2.6 – Stonehenge Reconstructed Rendition courtesy of ircamera.as.arizona.edu

Do note that all accurate reconstructed images, illustrations of Stonehenge show 60 outer stones and 15 inner stones. You can learn some facts about Stonehenge here http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stonehenge via Wikipedia. We're interested in the arrangement, placement and the mathematics it will show us.

What does the reconstructed illustration of Stonehenge also show us? We already know that the full arc of circle comprises of being 360*. All circles comprise of this knowledge of 360*. So how do we apply the 360 to Stonehenge? We know that the once completed full circle of stones is made up of 60 stones. What if we multiplied these two numbers of 360 and 60? We get 21,600… what is this number and how does it work? If we look at the coordinates of Stonehenge via Wikipedia we get;

Stonehenge Coordinates – Wikipedia;

Latitude: 51* 10' 43.84" N
Longitude: 1* 49' 34.28" W

Google Earth's Coordinates – Google Earth;

Latitude: 51* 10' 43.98" N
Longitude: 1* 49' 34.38" W

Note that the coordinates are read as this: First set of the numbers followed by the * is the degrees of arc. Secondly the second set of number followed by the ' represents minutes and lastly the third set of numbers followed by " represents seconds.

If we just think about mathematics for a minute and multiply the coordinates degrees to minutes to seconds would we find a mathematical relationship? All we have to do is ask right?

Wikipedia's Latitude = 51* x 10' x 43.84" = **22, 358.4**
Wikipedia's Longitude = 1* x 49' x 34.28" = 1679.72

Google Earth's Latitude = 51* x 10' x 43.98" = **22,429.8**
Google Earth's Longitude = 1* x 49' x 34.38" = 1684.62

Other places show Stonehenge's Latitude at 51* 10' **42**" for a total of **21420**, 51* 10 **43**" for a total of **21930** etc… not all are the same or exact. Where are we to find exact latitudes and longitudes? We'll need to find unrounded numbers in order to find the comparable of **21,600** to Stonehenge and a much more precise map. Such maps can be found here http://store.usgs.gov/b2c_usgs/usgs/maplocator/%28ctype=areaDetails&xcm=r3standardpitrex_prd&carea=%24ROOT&layout=6_1_61_48&uiarea=2%29/.do and elsewhere.

This USGS map of Stonehenge, Amesbury shows that the center of Stonehenge is found at latitude 51* 10' 42.353" North of the equator. When we total up the degrees, minutes and seconds we find 21600.03. We'll get into even more of an exact number later on but we've found a mathematical link on a global array just by reading the language offered at Stonehenge. Multiplying the complete 360 degree arc circle to the 60 stones gives us 21600 and we've proofed this number through global positioning systems using real calculated numbers found by cartographers.

We've now checked how Giza's solar positioning of structures is aligned to the Cygnus constellation and we've also found the link between cartography and Stonehenge's arrangement. We're starting to learn of a mathematical system that is embedded into structures and earthworks of our ancient world. Is this forced guess work by myself and others? Others such as Carl Munck have identified many ancient sites that relate to one another through this ancient world of math which he calls it radian mathematics.

Did you know Earth has many unknown but protected areas that encompass great earthworks thought to have been made by ancient cultures or seemingly the likes of them? If you happen to already know of these earthworks or have come across them somewhere before, you'll gain a knowledge that few have. If you search through whatever web search engines, books etc… you'll find that Newark Ohio houses some extraordinary sites that have been deemed sacred and have been placed on many mapping systems. Many have tried to explain these circles and the way they're positioned on the ground and again they have their own theories – which I'll get into some, but let's look at the great earth circle and octagon in Newark Ohio and see what it tells us when we factor in Carl Munck's methodology.

Figure: 2.7 – Newark Ohio, Great Observatory Circle and Octagon via Google Earth

Modern Day Google Earth Coordinates:
Latitude: 40* 03' 12.29" N
Longitude: 82* 26' 46.72 W

Figure 2.7 when seen from Google Earth shows us what Carl Munck explains in his discovery of a circle and octagon. I've asked several people in the past to search this site and some have a difficult time seeing the geometric shapes seen in Figure 2.7. I've come to understand that some people just have this difficulty as I had difficulty for years believing what Carl Munck discovered in his The Code video in 1994 to be true. I'll add a visual aid for such people in figure 2.8.

Figure: 2.8 – visual aid

Figure 2.8 shows us clearly earth mounds made up of a large circle and large octagon. We also see a well laid out golf course which reminds me to work on my golf game this year. I'm glad that our modern day land scrappers and designers of this golf course knew better than to level out the earth works seen here to be visually lost for all eternity, so hats off to the Ohio builders and developers.

The great circle or as some of deemed it to be known as the "Observatory Circle and Octagon" at Newark Ohio is seen as a similar design and orientation as Stonehenge's outer circular earth mound seen again in figure 2.5. Notice the earth circle around the 360* arc circle of stones? Similar isn't it? This does arguably represent a relationship right? Same layout, similar size, both circular etc… Here is another rendition of Stonehenge seen in figure 2.9.

Figure 2.9 – Reconstructed Rendition of Stonehenge, Amesbury courtesy of www.stone-circles.org.uk

Visually looking upon these structures is "key" to understanding them and unlocking the mystery of them through mathematics.

If we look at the Observatory Circle and Octagon at Ohio via the map below seen in figure 2.10,

Figure: 2.10 - Full view: Courtesy of USGS maps: http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/maps/TopoView/
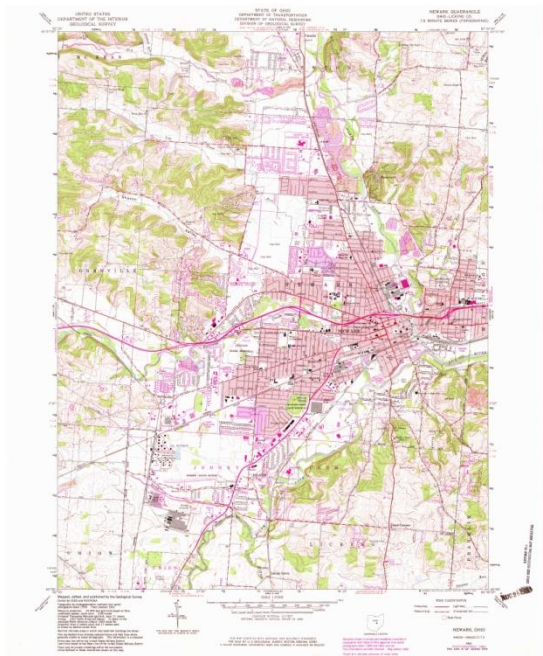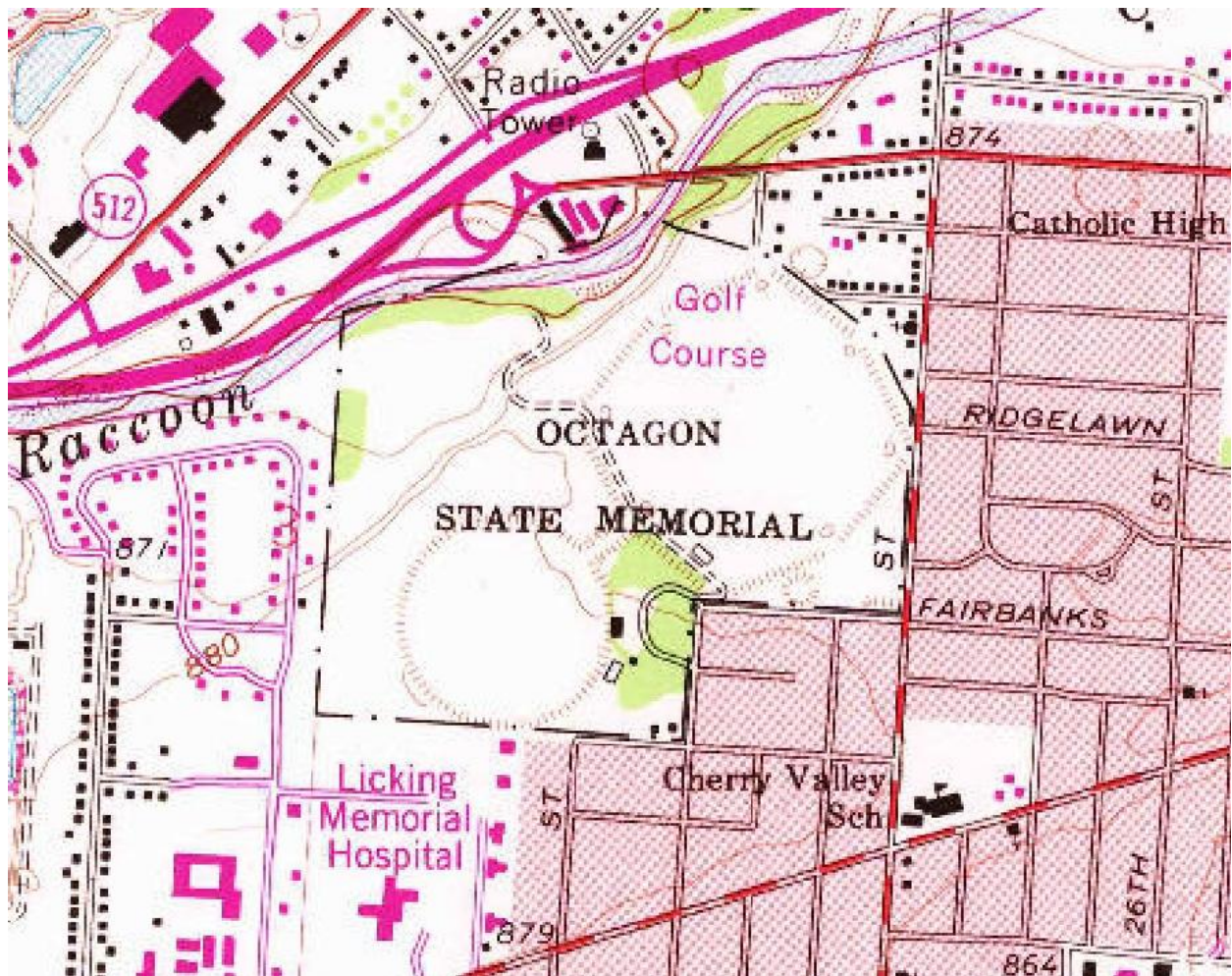
Figure: 2.11 - Close up view of the Observatory Circle and Octagon

We find this map proves whatever map Carl Munck was using to be 100% accurate when looking at coordinates and especially when using the offset of 31*8'0.8" West of Giza. Why the offset of 31*8'0.8" West of Giza? Let's learn how Carl found this to be.

When we look at the map provided by USGS of the Ohio area the great circle attached to the octagon falls precisely at:
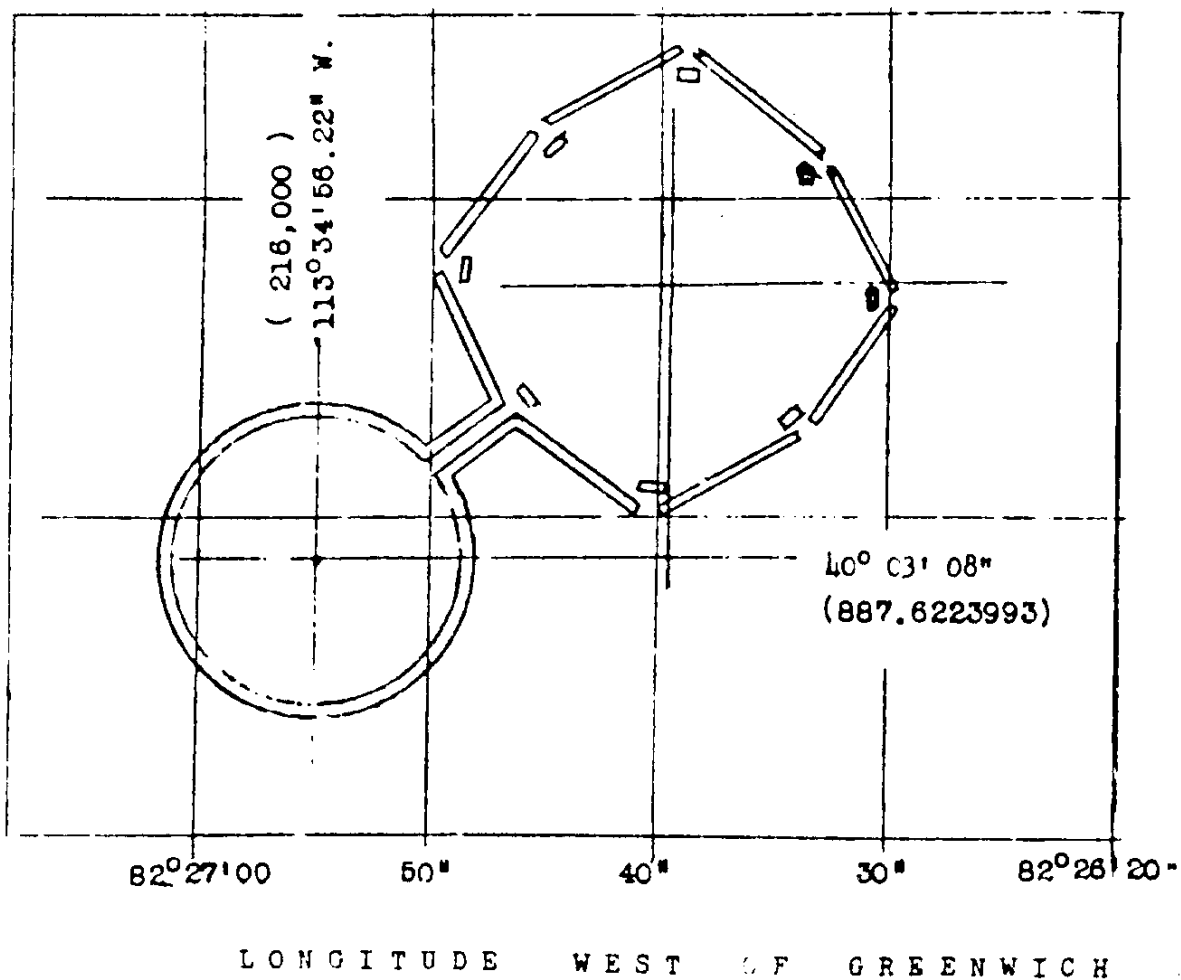
Great Observatory Circle and Octagon

Grid Longitude: 82* 26' 55.4207"
Grid Latitude: 40* 03' 08"

Let's take a look at Carl's map and illustration seen in figure 2.12 below.

Figure 2.12 – Carl Munck's illustration of circle and octagon.

THE GREAT OCTAGON, Newark, Ohio.

As seen in figure 2.12 Carl locates Grid Longitude coordinate to be West of Giza's Great Pyramid that total up when multiplying the degrees, minutes and seconds to a round number of 216,000.

Great Observatory Circle and Octagon

Grid Longitude: 82* 26' 55.4207" + 31*8' 0.8" West of Giza = 113* 34' 56.2207" which when multiplied together we get; 113 x 34 x 56.2207 = 215,999.9294 or simply 216,000 as whole number to work with.

In order to obtain the 216,000 of grid longitude we had to adjust our Greenwich/Prime Meridian to pass through the base/apex of the Great Giza Pyramid in Egypt. We have to prove that our ancient ancestors knew of longitudes and latitudes to understand if their structures and earthworks are indeed calibrated to the universe and time – which I'll show you later on and that they knew global positioning on an astronomical scale. In order to prove this we have to place a Greenwich/Prime Meridian somewhere that makes sense. Is this pure coincidence that we found this small possible mathematical link because

we found an ancient Greenwich/Prime Meridian marked by a massive 13 square acre based pyramid in Egypt? If I said they're several hundred more coincidences that are mathematically linked to one another all based off Giza's Great Pyramid… would you believe me? Is it merely a coincidence that these two circles have gird longitudes and grid latitudes encoded into each other to represent whole numbers of 216,000 and 21,600 and that they represent a decimal and base 10 system? Would other circles or earthworks appear within this system?

What other interesting encoded possibilities lay in the mounds at Newark Ohio? We've tried the great circle when we include West of Giza Offset of 31* 8' 0.8" but what about the great octagon? What does it offer into this mathematical system?

If we think for a moment what an octagon is – a geometric shape consisting of 8 sides. At Newark Ohio's octagon its 8 sides are divided up separately of one another. Why? What are they telling us, if anything at all? What if we take 216,000 and divide it by 8? We get the number 27,000. What is it? Is this another layer of language spoken by/through mathematics? It is precisely just that.

When searching for great circles on Earth you may come across a circle in Germany near Bonn called the Goloring circle or as Carl called it the "Go Low" circle as seen in figure 2.13 and 2.14.

Figure: 2.13 – Go Low Mound (Goloring) Bonn Germany – Carl P Munck's illustration

Figure 2.14 – Google Earth

Can you see the circle? Let's look at figure 2.15 to see the circle.

Figure: 2.15 – Circle indicator

The 27,000 is indeed found when you multiply its grid latitude numbers:

Go Low Mound Goloring Coordinates:
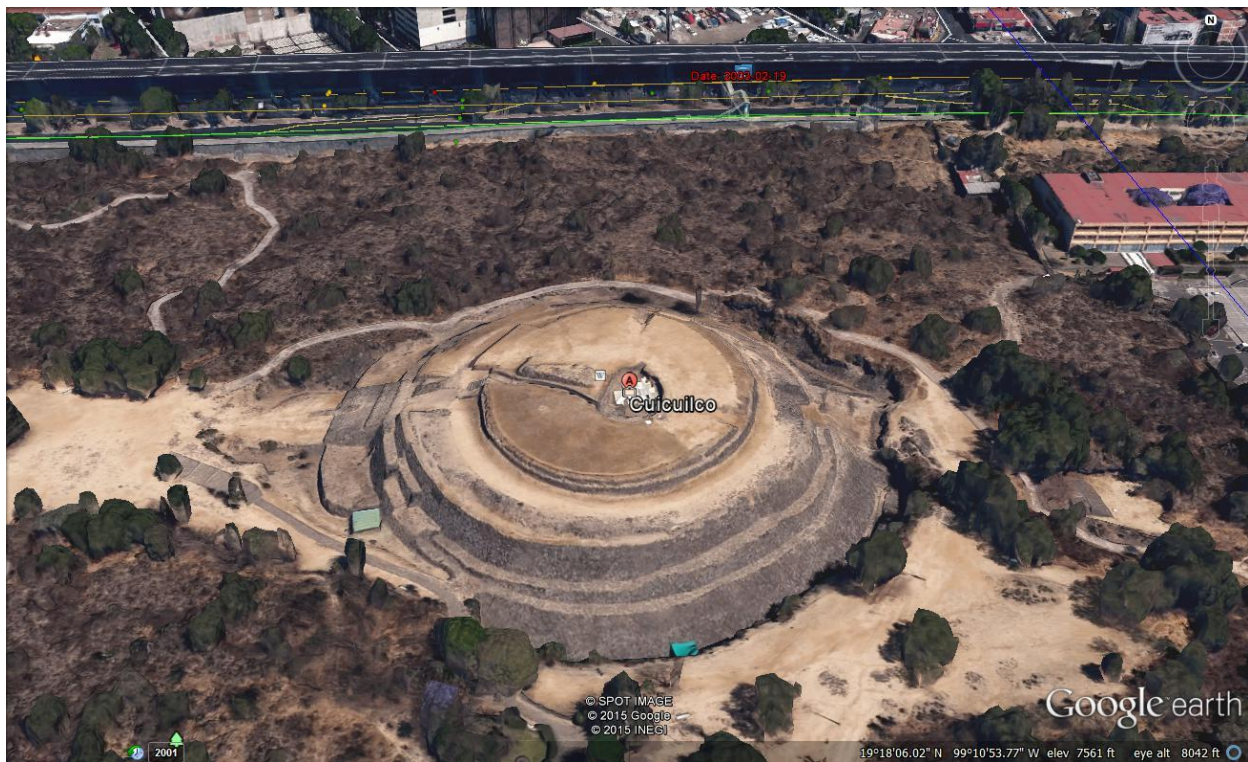
Grid Latitude: 50* 20' 27"
Grid Longitude:

Which when you multiply these numbers you get:
50x20x27 = 27,000

Notice that Google Earth's Latitude is off by a few seconds if you're indeed searching these circles for yourself. I'm assuming it has to do with the angle of the picture taken and an error margin through analog to digital technology. We already know Google Earth Longitude is off by nearly a mile (March 2015) throwing off time references when comparing maps.
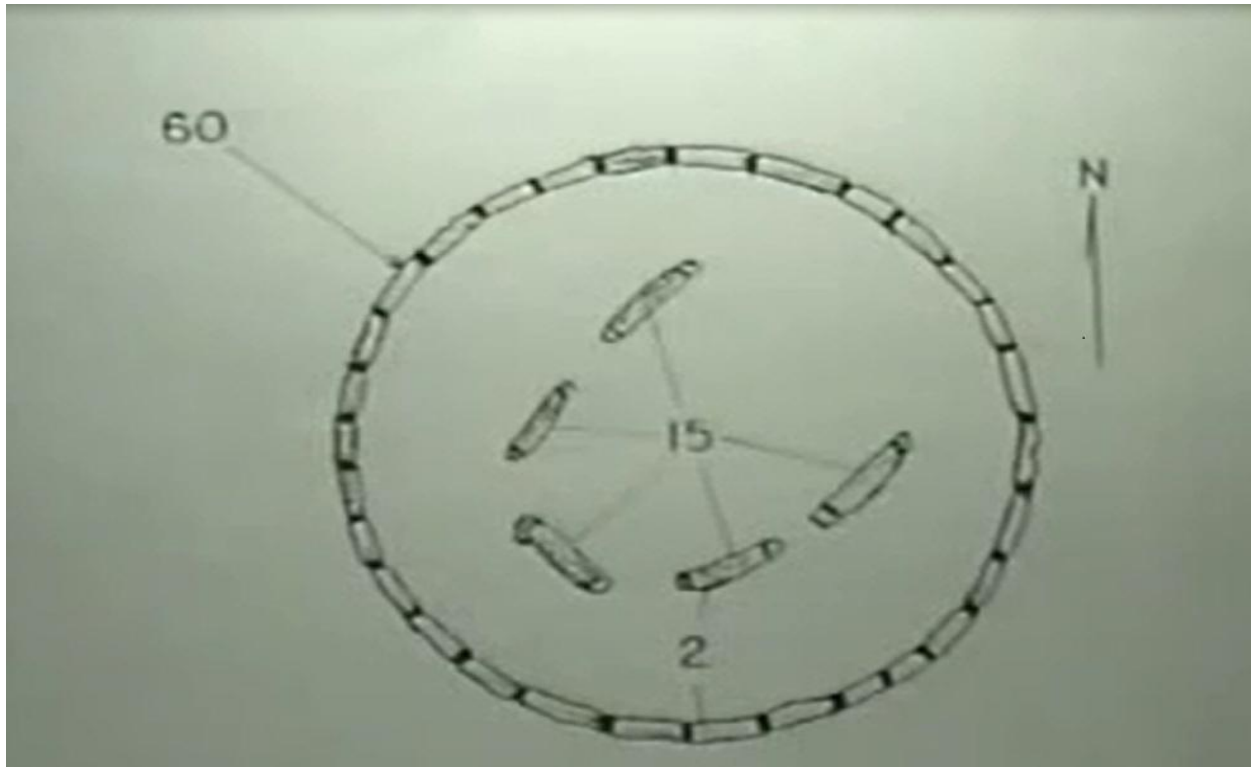
What other circles of great size and suspect location is found on Earth now, now that we're onto some kind of mathematical relationship? Well, they're many indeed but one stands out in a spherical manner located at Cuicuilco Mexico as seen in figure 2.16.

Figure 2.16 – Cuicuilco, Great Earth Circles, Mexico

How are we to find its relationship to the other circles? They're several ways, but let's use this mathematical based system first by reading circles. Let's go back to Stonehenge and look at its construction. Take a look at Carl Munck's Figure 2.17 below for a set of interesting numbers.

Figure: 2.17 – Carl Munck's 60,15,2 numbering system of Stonehenge

Remember how we got the number 60 in the outer stone ring?

Same logic applies to the inner horse shoe shaped layout of lintels and uprights. We have 10 supporting uprights and 5 lintels for a total of 15. That's 2 sets of positioning systems isn't it? Upper and across or vertical and horizontal, supporting and resting, etc… but they each tell us the number 2.
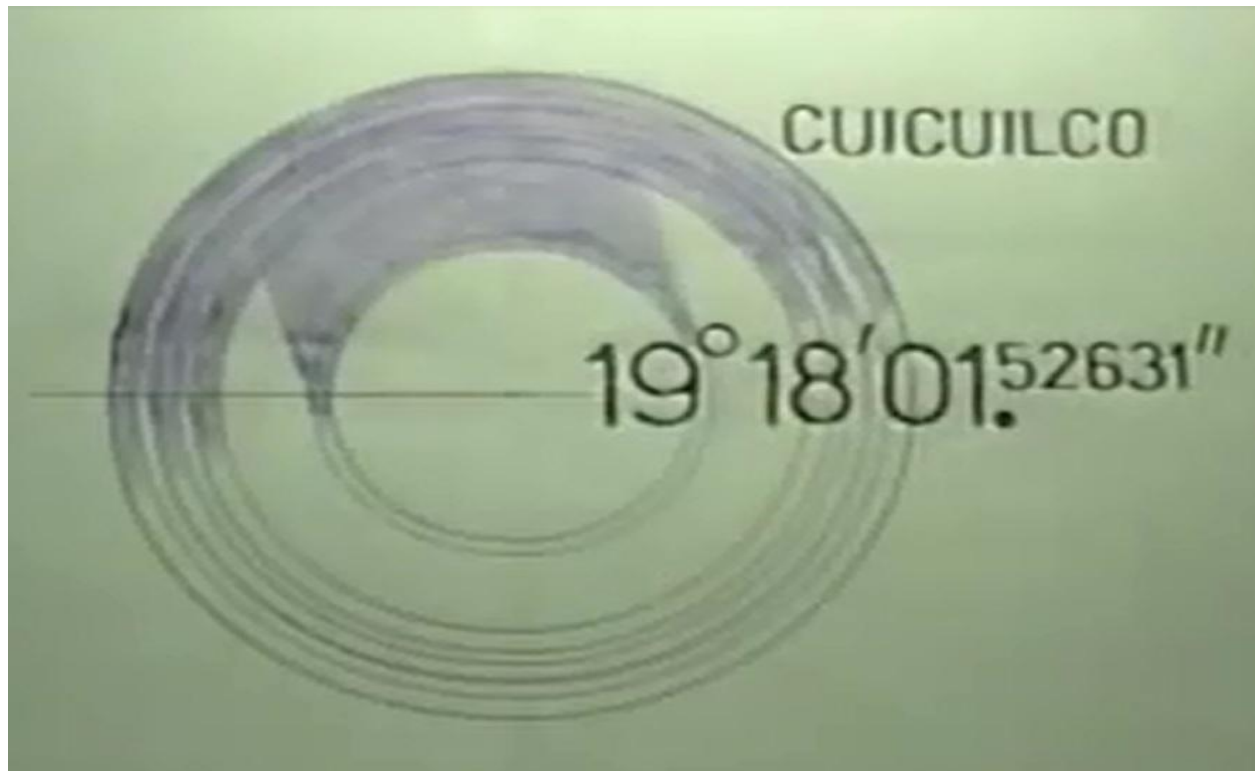
What if we we're able to take these numbers and multiply them together, what would we get? 60x15x2 = 1,800 another solid round number that plays its part in the pyramid matrix also.

Note: 1800 x the 15 give us 27,000
Note: 27,000/15 = 1800 / 5 = 360

We already know that these circle's coordinates of either longitude or latitude when read on proper maps gives us their location when multiplying up their degrees, minutes and seconds. Let's look at Cuicuilco's grid latitude via Carl Munck's illustration in figure 2.18 and do note Google Earth's Latitude and again remember it's off by a few seconds. Let's see if we can find any relationship of the 360 number found by running some number through the mill at Stonehenge.

Figure 2.18 – Carl Munck's Cuicuilco Grid Latitude illustration

If we take these coordinates and multiply them together we get:
19x18x01.52631 = 521.99802

Now do note that Carl Munck specifically tells us that these numbers when multiplied together we get 360 but that is not the case is it? We get 521.99802. Ok... what the hell happened? If you watch his video The Code part 1, he never corrects this, but without changing the numbers and just add the 0 where it should be we get this 19* 18' 1.**0**52631". Notice the 0 after the decimal place and before the 5 and again, when you look at maps this does account for his misinformation and I'd imagine after he did the video he knew he missed the 0 but the average person this deep into his discoveries wouldn't be deterred. – After all, we humans make mistakes and learn from them – well most of us do.
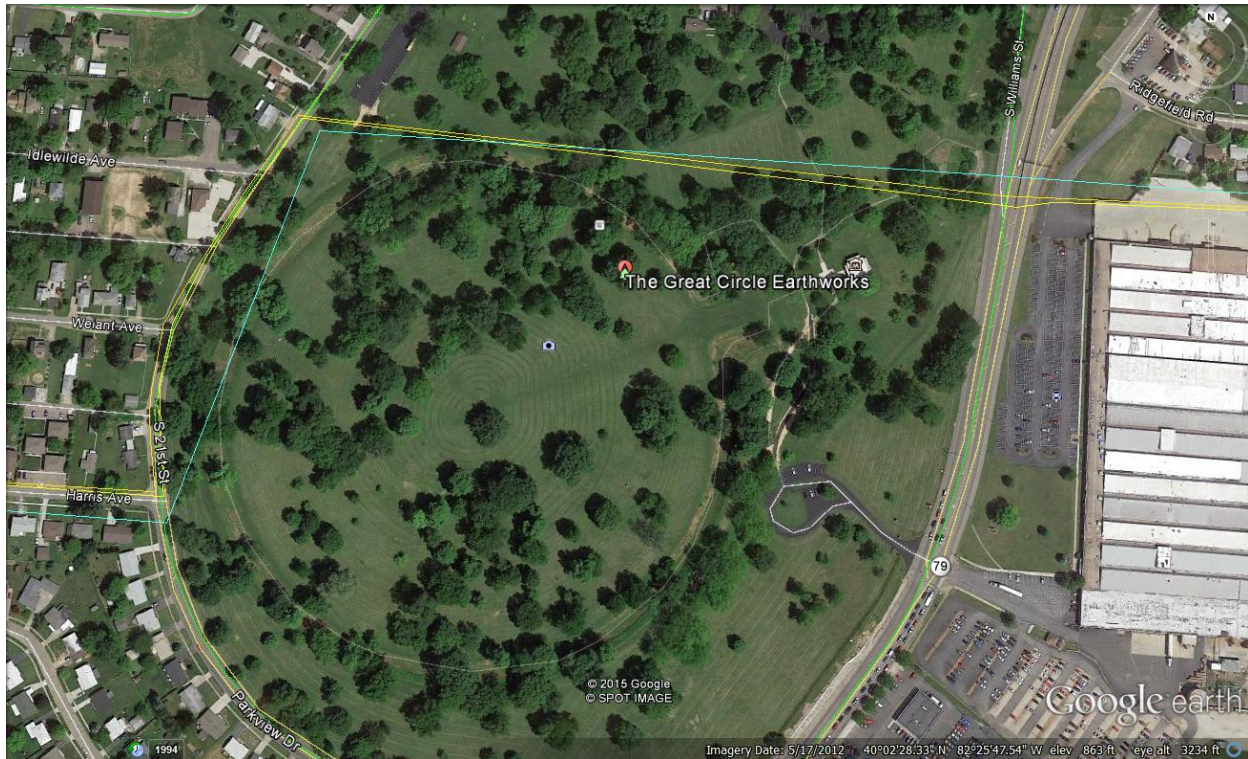
So let's use the 1.052631 # instead of the 1.52631 – after all we're proofing Carl Munck and our ancestors here. 19x18x1.052631 = 359.99802 that's much better! Here is the number 360 I was hoping to relate to Stonehenge's low level mathematics when taking 1800 and dividing it by 5 to get 360.

At Stonehenge: 60x15x2=1800. Take 1800 and multiply it by the 15 inner stones = 27,000. Take 27,000 and divide them by 15 to get again 1800 and divide again by 5 (5 lintels) to return to the base 360 to find Cuicuilco's grid latitude's value.

So another circle is found through Stonehenge using the "Pyramid Matrix System" Carl calls it. Is this why the builders built her there? Is that it? I wish that were so, but we've only discovered 1 layer of the decoding process – the base layer. How many layers remains to be seen but I already know of several so let's keep the train on the tracks and ask the circles more questions.
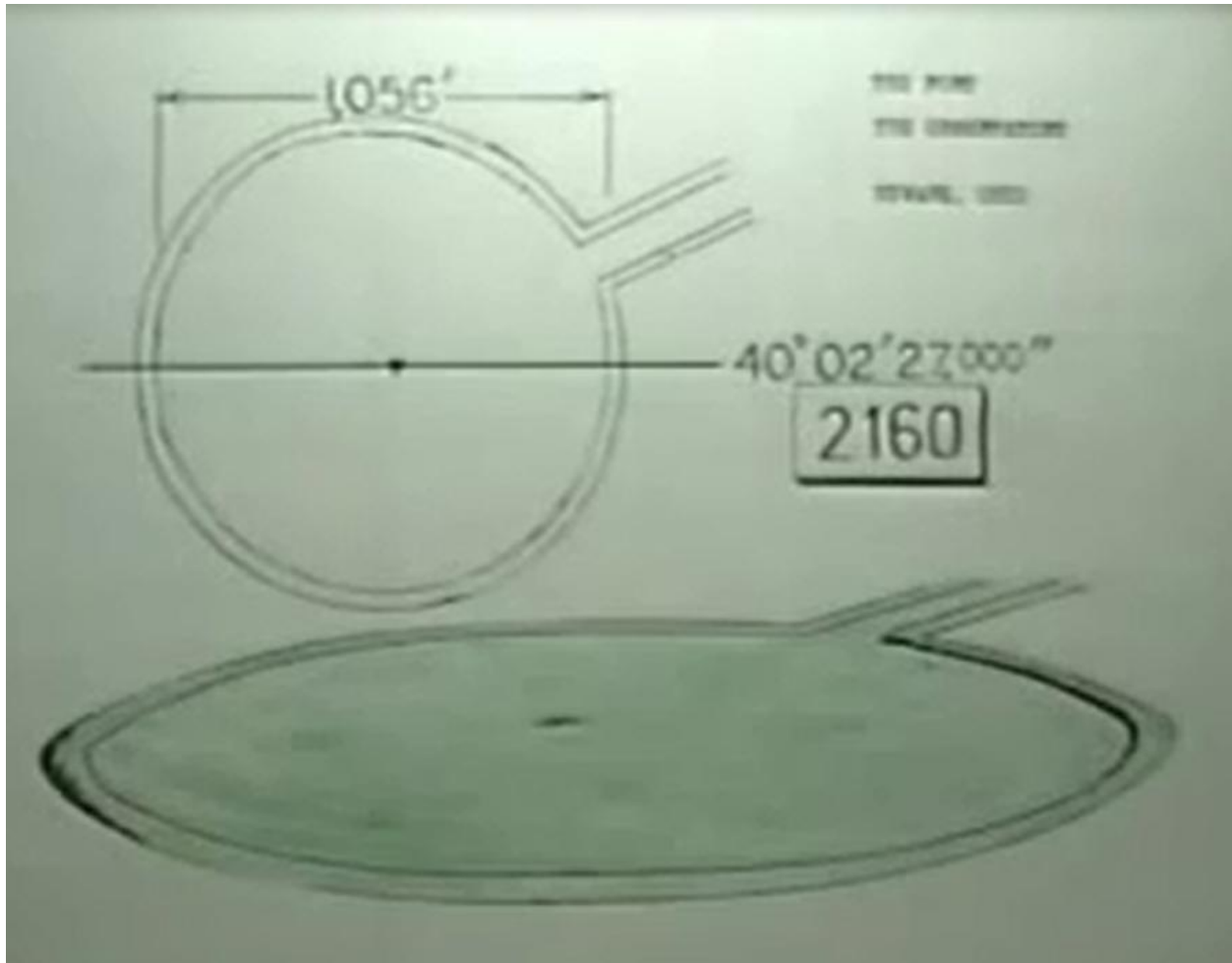
If one were to look at the same site of the Newark's great circle and octagon and pan out far enough, one would find yet another nationally respected great earth circle just about a mile south east of the octagon seen in figure 2.19.

Figure 2.19 – Great Earth Circle Newark Ohio ("The Fort")

Does this circle play apart in this pyramid matrix? It's so close to the other circle and preserved that one must assume so – and yes Carl says so, so let's have a look. Reference slide of Carl Munck found in Figure 2.20.

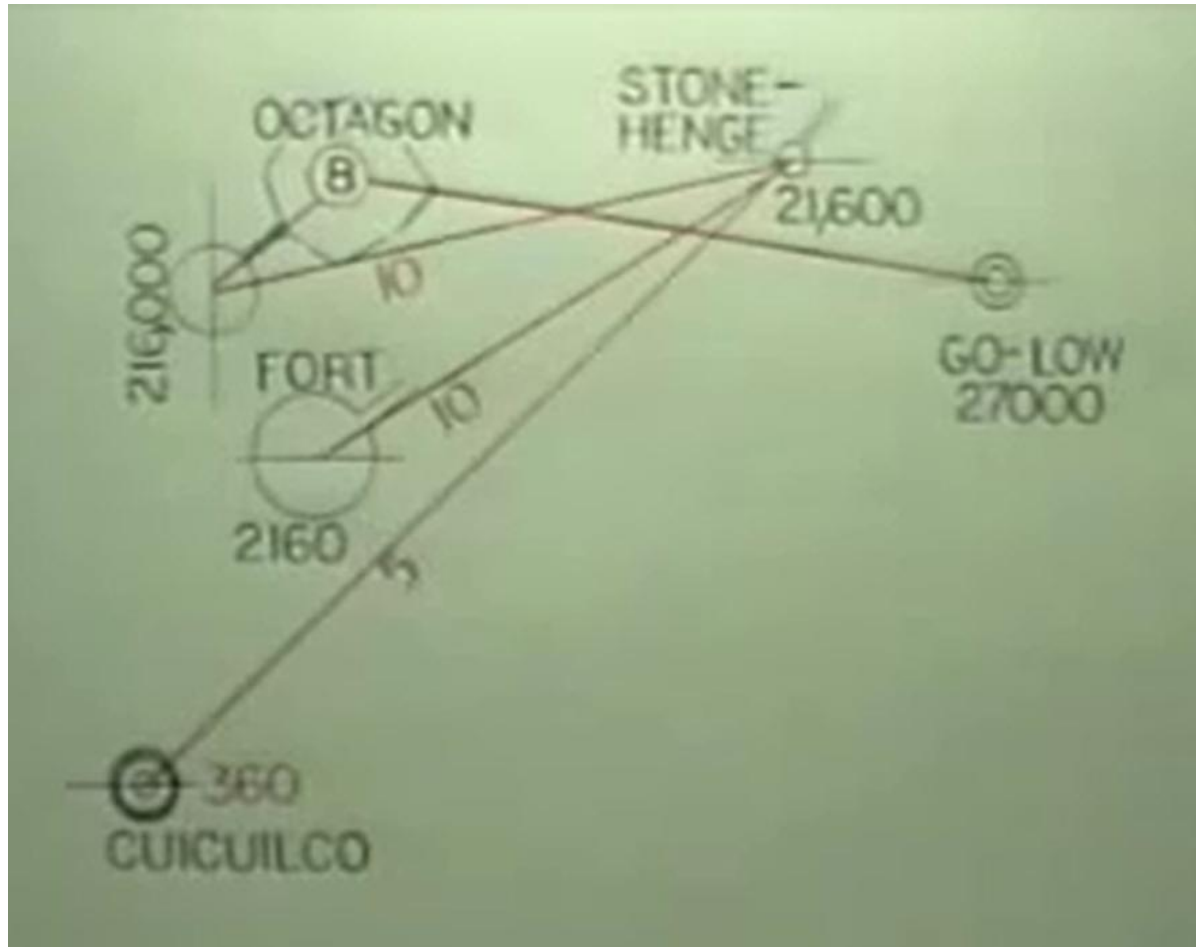Figure: 2.20 – The Great Earth Circle Earthworks, Newark, Ohio

When we look at the same map when we proofed Carl's first circle/octagon we find this circle as well and at grid latitude: 40*02'27" totaling up to 2160. That's another decimal system proofing isn't it? That's 1/10th of the 21,600 at Stonehenge.

Note: The measured inner circle's diameter equals 1,056 which is 1/5th a mile.
Note: It's lay out is the same as its sister circle less than 1 mile northwest and its other sister circle over in Stonehenge.

Figure: 2.21 Proofing mathematical relationships to one circle to the next.

Base "10" system is seen on a global array of structures and earthworks as well divisible by "5" when simply reading these sites's information they offer. This very simplistic mathematical link is not coincidence as we'll see in the next lessons to come.

Lesson 2 conclusion:

Are we to believe these circles made of earth mounds and stones are merely coincidence? Is it also coincidence that we've found a mathematical system within these circles? Is it coincidence we've found communications between them using whole numbering systems, base ten systems, decimal systems, multiplying and dividing numbers to find other circles? Is it really coincidence? Are these coordinate numbers made up to fit this extraordinary discovery by Carl P Munck? Is it coincidence that we can only apply this logic because we've centered a different guild line representing Greenwich/Prime Meridian over the base center position of the Great Giza Pyramid? Can we go even further creating greater odds to disprove this from being real? Project KINDS find all kinds of relationships through mathematics by simply reading these earthworks, megalithic structures and once again discovered by Carl P Munck. Let's jump back to Mexico and see if we can find more clues.